

# FIGHTING MEN'S KIN COST STATE \$1,000,000 A DAY

England Pays Out Enormous Sum to Dependents of Soldiers.

## MOST EXPENSIVE ARMY IN HISTORY

Special Correspondence to The Sun.  
London, July 31.—One million dollars a day. That is what the British Government is now paying out to the wives and other dependents of soldiers fighting in the army.

One million dollars a day, or \$365,000,000 a year, paid out exclusively to the families at home of soldiers fighting at the front. This sum is entirely independent of the regular allowances to the soldier himself, the cost of his equipment and all the other expenses incidental to his support.

Enormous as it is, this amount represents merely a fraction of what the British Government is actually doing for those who have joined the colors, and it is safe to say that in the history of the world no army has ever been raised on so expensive a basis.

Independently of the payments included in the amount mentioned above, and which covers merely what in the official language is called "separation allowances," the Government constitutes itself sponsor and guardian for those who join the colors.

One of the numerous ramifications of the offices in charge of this work is the Civil Liberties Committee, which takes over in the name of the Government all the liabilities of the soldiers up to \$10 a week for each man. In these liabilities are included premiums on insurance policies, houses or room rent, school fees for the children, and these liabilities are taken over quite independently of the separation allowance.

300 Making Payments.  
Able and competent barristers throughout the country are in charge of the work of verifying and taking care of these civil liabilities of the soldier, and although this branch of the work is only of recent creation three hundred of these barristers have been appointed up to the present time, and are already making payments. These payments cover not only the liabilities of the men who are now joining the colors, but also those of every man serving in the ranks of the British army, with due consideration to all arrears in liabilities back to the first of August, 1914.

To make this matter clear it is best to explain that the civil liabilities include, independently of the house or room rent, the interest on mortgages, and also insurances payable under agreement for the purchase of business premises, a selling house, furniture, etc. They also include rates and taxes and insurance premiums; finally the school fees which have been referred to in a preceding paragraph.

It is further analyzing these payments it is of interest to note what the Government of Germany is doing along the same lines.

In Germany the Imperial Government fixes minimum rates of separation allowances and expects local bodies to increase these rates either universally or in particular cases. During the entire duration of the war the rates below the scale of payments high, but these payments are made in every case where the soldier is unavoidably separated from his family or dependents for public or military reasons.

For a wife and one child the allowance of a private or a corporal is \$1.04 and for a sergeant it is \$2.00, and for a warrant officer it is \$2.50. For a wife and one child the allowance of a private or a corporal is \$1.04 and for a sergeant it is \$2.00, and for a warrant officer it is \$2.50.

These amounts, however, include an allowance of 12 cents a day from the father's pay and 20 cents a day from the mother's pay. This allowance for the wife is compulsory in the case of a soldier serving abroad. In the case of a soldier serving at home the allowance may be at the discretion of the Government, and it is sufficient to provide for her.

Separation allowance is payable for children up to the age of 16 years. It may also be paid for children up to the age of 21 years in the case of mental or physical infirmity, for apprentices receiving not more than a nominal wage and for children over 16 years of age who are in the service of a widow who may claim separation allowance for her children at the mother's expense of \$1.20 each and also for the person having care of such children if that person was actually dependent on him.

Official British regulations as any person who is found as a fact to have been dependent on the soldier, but the support must have been given to make help to make, a home for one to whom the soldier is bound by some natural tie, and must not have been a matter of wages, or a paid housekeeper, or a payment of an ordinary business kind, as to a landlady.

Up to certain limits the amount the soldier used to pay for the support of the dependents for his own maintenance if he were living at home, continues to be paid.

For instance, suppose that a soldier living at home before he enlisted paid \$12 a week to his mother. If it is found that the cost of his own maintenance should be put at \$1.68 the balance of \$10.32 at the amount he used to pay for his mother's support, and is the highest amount toward which the Government will contribute. Provided the soldier allots 45 cents a week from his pay, the Government will pay the remaining \$9.87, thus the mother should be as well off financially as before the soldier left home.

The soldier may allot more than 45 cents a week if he likes, and should he do so he will be paid the balance of the weekly payment, but the Government's contribution will not be increased. If, in these circumstances, he allots 84 cents a week the extra 45 cents will be added, and his mother's share of the payment will be \$1.68; if he allots \$1.32 the weekly payment will be \$2.08. A soldier cannot, however, allot more than three-quarters of his pay.

Weekly Pay Raised.  
If two or more members of the household (other than the soldier's children) were dependent on the soldier, the limit of the weekly payment is raised to the rate which would be payable if the first dependent were a wife and the others were children, but the amount which the Government contributes does not exceed that which the soldier actually gave for the support of his own maintenance.

For instance, if a soldier living at home supported his mother and father they may receive a weekly payment of \$1.32, provided the soldier used to give as much as this for their support, and of this amount the soldier would give 84 cents and the Government \$2.56. If the soldier allots more than 45 cents the extra allowance would be added to the weekly payment.

If the same person has been dependent on more than one soldier the highest rate of the soldier's allowance is paid, but the soldier's own contribution is still 33 cents unless one or more of the soldiers holds a rank higher than private or corporal—in which case the highest rate of the soldier's allowance is allowed for the sole dependent of the soldier holding the highest rank.

Separation allowance may be granted to a man who has been actually dependent on a soldier, and for any children whom the soldier has maintained in her charge (provided that in the case of a married soldier previously separated from his wife the wife is not living with him), and for any legitimate children not in the care of the person applying for dependent's allowance).

For a wife and children (\$1.40 in the case of a private or corporal), and if the allowance is granted it is according to the usual rates for a wife and children.

Pay Goes Right On.  
Separation allowance, if otherwise suitable, is not stopped for periods for which a soldier forfeits pay, namely during detention, absence, or sickness in hospital due to an offense against the army act. In cases of sentence to penal servitude the issue may be continued until the soldier is actually discharged from the army.

If a soldier is absent without leave for seven days the officer commanding the unit at once informs the paymaster. Should the paymaster receive no notification from the soldier's unit, the soldier is regarded as being absent without leave for seven days. The date of notification means the date on which a definite official notification of the death was first sent to the person to whom the separation allowance is being issued. The age limit for children, however, is still operative.

In the case of a soldier who is reported missing and of whom no news has been received within four weeks from the date on which the person to whom separation allowance is being issued has been informed that his missing, the allowance is continued until the date of notification of the death.

Special compensations and gratuities are allotted to dependents of soldiers who have been killed in the performance of military duty or die within seven years as the result of injuries so received or of disease commencing while on active service.

If the soldier was the sole support of his mother or father, or both, they receive a pension equal to the amount of their previous dependence, but not exceeding the widow's pension of his rank, without increase for age (\$2.40 for a private, \$3.52 for a corporal, \$2.64 for a sergeant, and so on) as long as they have no other means of support.

If he partly supported his parents or other dependents, they being incapable of supporting themselves, they receive (while incapable) a pension equal to the amount of their previous dependence, as determined by the Pension Authority, but not exceeding in any case \$1.20 a week. A woman who having been entirely dependent on the soldier for her maintenance, has been drawing separation allowance as for a wife, and has children of the soldier under the age of 16 years, is entitled to an allowance in addition to the usual pensions for the children a temporary pension of \$2.40 a week until the last child dies or reaches age 16. Where a soldier has been killed in the war, and his wife is in good health, a temporary pension of \$1.32 to \$2.40 a week is continued until she recovers. The amount of any old age pension is

# BRITISH SOLDIERS DIE IN RIDE OF 1,000 MILES IN DESERT

Amazing Story of Tragic Deaths of Territorials on Rush Journey in India Is Revealed—Hopeless Hospital on Train.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.  
London, July 31.—An amazing story of the tragic death of British Territorial soldiers landed in India was revealed in this week's issue of The Sun. It appears that the men were despatched on a journey of more than 1,000 miles through the desert without proper medical attendance and with nothing to protect them against the terrible heat.

The story which, in truth, is entitled "A Troop Train Tragedy," is as follows: "The military administration in India, which has been drawing the men against the terrible heat."

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# ACTOR IN STEINHEIL CASE KILLED IN WAR

Remy Couillard, Man Servant, Once Accused of the Murder.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.  
Paris, July 24.—Two names from the past, now so distant, of the years before the war, came before the public again on the same day this week. Remy Couillard, the actor in the Steinheil case, was killed in the war.

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# FRENCH SHOW HEROISM SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS BRAVE DEATH

Daily Before Verdun.

Before Verdun, July 20.—Examples of the heroism displayed by French soldiers of all ranks in the tremendous attack upon this fortress once in every corner of the battlefield, not as anything exceptional, but every day and every hour.

Lieut. G., although badly wounded in the thigh, remained at the head of his company for three whole days and was carried into the thick of the fighting on a stretcher, directing his men, keeping tab on the munition supply and even writing a letter to his Colonel telling how he and his men had resisted five attacks in four days without giving way a single inch.

Another Lieutenant, in civil life inspector of an insurance company, seeing a hostile machine gun taking position in a trench, asked his Colonel's permission to attack, although it meant certain death. With a pipe in his mouth and swinging a little cane he led the onset, calling out, "Come on, boys, let's charge like men!" Six bullets found lodgment in his body before the trench was reached. The trench was taken and the machine gun destroyed.

Lieut. T. joined in a counter attack which succeeded in driving the enemy out of a trench he had captured. The retiring Germans took with them eight men of Lieut. T.'s company as prisoners. That would not do for Lieut. T., who with a single earnest jump out of the trench, heaved his revolver and brought back his eight men. For this act of bravery he was promoted Captain.

11,500,000,000 for Russ Roads.  
PETROGRAD, July 15.—A bill has been approved by the Council of Ministers providing for the expenditure of 11,500,000,000 rubles (normally \$200,000,000) per annum for a period of five years for construction of railroads in Russia. It is proposed to build 4,000 versts (4,000 miles) of road a year during that term.

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# M. MASPERO NOTED AS TOMB EXPLORER

Stricken by Death When Reading Before Members of French Academy.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.  
Paris, July 31.—The great center of all science, the Institute of France, seems to challenge fate in some of the terms it uses. It calls the members of the French Academy the Forty Immortals, though to-day there are many places vacant in the ranks of the war to end before they are filled. Each of the Academies appoints a "perpetual" secretary, but death has removed the perpetual secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres two years to a day after his predecessor had died.

M. Gaston Maspero, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions, arose to read the list of books offered to the Academy since its last meeting. He had hardly begun when suddenly he broke off reading and said: "My dear colleagues, please excuse me, I do not feel very well." And putting his hand to his forehead he sank into his chair. His colleagues did what they could for him while a doctor was being searched for, as none happened to be present.

Mme. Maspero was summoned from the secretarial apartment in the Institute building, and after a quarter of an hour two doctors were found. The usual injections of ether and traction were given, but they had no effect. M. Maspero never recovered consciousness, dying of cerebral congestion, of which he had a first warning about a year ago, when his son was killed on the battlefield.

The manner of his death recalls another tragedy that occurred in the same Academy years ago. Napoleon Leconte was reading a note on French literature when he stopped after a few phrases and said in a firm voice: "Kindly pardon me, gentlemen, for not continuing my task, but I have been struck by blindness." The Academician remained blind for the rest of his life.

Gaston Maspero (Sir Gaston for the English) was a French Egyptologist in recognition of his work was the most celebrated Egyptologist in the world. He was born in Paris in 1846 of Italian parents, but he later became naturalized as a Frenchman.

He was graduated from the Normal School the same year as Emile Boutroux, Maurice Croisy, and Edouard Bréhat, all of whom were famous. After a year in South America he became lecturer on Egyptian archaeology at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes in Paris. In 1874 he was appointed director of the Collège de France and in 1876 published his "Ancient History of the Peoples of the East," which placed him as an authority on Oriental affairs. The Government sent him in 1880 to Egypt, where he founded the Egyptology School at Cairo, and appointed him in 1881 director of the Boulak Museum and chief archaeologist at Saqqara. In 1882 an appointment for which he had a German competitor.

He uncovered thirty-six tombs of kings and of the seventeenth dynasty and opened more than twenty pyramids in which a considerable number of valuable texts were found. He undertook the clearing of the Great Pyramid of Giza, and his methodical exploration of the Memphis pyramids and the complete clearing of Karnak. He devoted thirty years to his work, and he had received knighthood in recognition of his services to Egyptology.

He was always extremely indulgent to tourists who caught him at work, at Luxor, for example, and gladly gave them the benefit of his learning. "You might know how to visit the temple," he would say.

Freight Tieup Relieved.  
Russia Sending 200 Cars Daily Over Siberia Route.  
VLADIVOSTOK, July 19.—Two hundred cars are leaving Vladivostok daily for Siberia, and the tieup of the port for the freight congestion has been relieved. Private cargo as well as Government supplies is now moving. Recently there has been a shortage of Government supplies. Consequently the goods of commercial concerns have moved with considerable freedom.

Many additional ships for ships have been arranged in the harbor, but this has not increased the capacity of the port for general trade to any considerable extent, as heavy railroad supplies coming from the United States monopolize the quays much of the time.

Opium Ban Booms Trade.  
Persian's Exports Increase Sixfold by Law.  
ROTTERDAM, July 18.—The prohibition of the import of opium in China has been responsible for a big expansion of Persia's trade with the Dutch East Indies. According to the report for 1915 drawn up by the Persian Consul at Rotterdam, that country's exports to the Dutch colonies in 1915-16 increased about sixfold, viz., from some \$185,000 to \$1,185,000.

Persian opium is now exported in the Netherlands East Indies, being there reexported to Formosa, making up practically the whole of the total figure mentioned.

War Severe on Only Sons.  
British Lists Also Show Many Only Heirs Are Killed.  
LONDON, July 20.—The only son is one of the tragic figures of the war. The obituary columns of the newspapers record the deaths of many only sons. The Times' announcements on one day alone record the deaths of eleven officers who died of wounds, six of them being only sons, and on the same day the provincial papers mention fifteen only sons killed and wounded. Not merely only sons, but many only heirs have fallen early in the war.

In certain cases, such as those of the Marquess of Lincolnshire and the baroness of Knaresborough, Playfair, Ribblesdale, Rosemont and Strathmore, the title will be extinct unless royal prerogative is exercised.

# Frederick Loeser & Co. BROOKLYN-NEW YORK STORE CLOSING AT 5 P. M.—Saturdays at Noon

A Summer Sale of Winter Furs  
It Is a Characteristic Loeser Event

EVERY ITEM OF INTEREST as important to prospective purchasers as its extent is of interest in merchandizing history. No woman who has thought of Furs for the coming winter, no man who has thought of a gift of Furs to feminine relative or friend, can afford not to participate in this most unusual pre-season offering.

A Few of the More Important Offerings Bulletined:  
Persian Lamb Coats to Measure, \$195 and \$235  
Made of the finest skins in the markets by skilled fur workers in our own fur workshops on the premises. Two very wide, 42 inch long, lined with rich broad silk, extra wide sweep; sizes to 44 bust. Choose your own skins from Persian lamb, flat curl or coffee-bear curl.

Hudson Seal Coats, \$195	Skunk Muffs, \$25, \$30 to \$50
Hudson Seal Coats, \$75	\$25, Skunk Scarfs
Hudson Seal Coats, \$95	\$10, \$15 to \$75
Hudson Seal Coats, \$115 and \$125	Skunk Sets, \$55
Hudson Seal Coats, \$150	Eastern Mink Sets, \$95
Hudson Seal Coats, \$185 and \$195	Hudson Seal Muffs, \$10
Hudson Seal Coats, \$250, \$275, \$295 to \$450	Hudson Seal Muffs, \$15 to \$25
Scotch Mole Coats, \$295	Dyed Skunk Sets, \$25
Caracul Coat, \$275	Scotch Mole Muffs, \$20 to \$35
Eastern Mink Coat, \$660	Scotch Mole Collars, \$35
French Seal Coats, \$55 and \$65	French Seal Collars, \$20
Skunk Muffs, \$20	Ermine Muff, \$95
	Ermine Shawl, \$115
	Hudson Seal Scarfs, \$7.50

Second Floor, Fulton and Bond Streets.  
Special Purchase of Blouses  
\$2 to \$3.50 Value, at \$1.29  
NEARLY A THOUSAND Lingerie Blouses, fresh, crisp and cool, all in the most recent styles of the summer.

They are made of fine voiles, batistes and other sheer fabrics, very pretty models, with tucks, hemstitching, laces and fine embroideries. Some have the new large collars, some have jabots and frills. Most of them all white, some in colored stripes. Long and three-quarter sleeves.

Summer Lingerie, Third Less Samples and Stock Clearances  
THESE ARE CHARMING and dainty garments of the better class, made of fine materials, beautifully trimmed with laces of good quality and embroideries of character or in the new styles of elegant simplicity reproducing the more recent French ideas.

\$1.25 to \$6.50 Nightdresses  
Were \$2 to \$8.50  
About 175 Nightdresses of beautiful quality, made of fine white muslin and silk, with French lace and fine embroideries. Some are quite elaborate with laces, ribbons and embroideries, some are simply tailored, with hemstitching, etc.

\$1.98 to \$7.50 Petticoats  
Were \$2.75 to \$10  
Only 85 pieces, but exceptional models in every way, very fine and dainty. The trimmings are of fine lace and fine embroideries. Some are quite elaborate with laces, ribbons and embroideries, some are simply tailored, with hemstitching, etc.

Large Size Stamped Turkish Bath Towels for 25c. Each  
REGULAR 50c VALUES. We have just received twelve hundred of these Towels, and judging from the way the last lot sold the quantity will go before store closing tomorrow.

They are of good qualities stamped in two designs, one for French knots and the other for cross-stitch; 25c each.

Remnant Sale, High Class Ribbons  
39c. a Yd. : : Were 59c., 75c. & 98c.  
SOME OF THE PRETTIEST RIBBONS seen this year, many of them styles that will figure on the hats of the early fall, others that will give a touch of Frenchness to the new dresses for the autumn and winter or will add a new and costly-looking grace to fancy work for the holidays.

They include high class Moire Ribbons, taffeta and faille weaves, beautifully patterned, handsome Dresden warp prints in exclusive designs, Roman Ribbons in marvelous color combinations, jacquard brocades, exclusive patterns and charming colors, and a great variety of fancy Ribbons of all kinds.

Widths from 6 inches to 9 inches. Lengths from 1/2 yard to 6 yards and more. All colors, light, dark and medium. None sent C. O. D.

Good Sales of Dependable Long and Short Silk Gloves  
WITH THE MARKET for raw silk steadily rising these prices for well made, durable and neat Silk Gloves are very unusual indeed.  
16-Button Milanese and Tricot Silk Gloves, 75c  
In white or black with double finger tips.  
2-Clasp Milanese Silk Gloves, 75c  
White or black.  
Main Floor, Bond Street.